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# BULLETIN DU MUSÉUM NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE 3e série, nº 112, janvier-février 1973, Zoologie 86

# The Scoliid Types of Guérin-Méneville (Insecta: Hymenoptera: Scoliidae)

by J. Chester Bradley \*

**Résumé.** — Dans cette note sont indiqués les holotypes ou les lectotypes des espèces de Scoliidae décrites par Guérin-Méneville et se trouvant dans les collections du Laboratoire d'Entomologie du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris.

Abstract. — In this short paper is given a list of holotypes or lectotypes of the Scoliid species described by Guérin-Méneville and preserved in the collections of the Department of Entomology in the National Museum of Natural History, at Paris.

The collection of Guérin-Méneville is in the Laboratoire d'Entomologie of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. I wish to thank the authorities of that Muséum, and I am indebted to the late M. Lucien Berland, for permission to study the Hymenoptera collections, and for many courtesies accorded me in 1929 and on subsequent occasions.

The purpose of this paper is to determine which specimens are holotypes and to establish those that are to be lectotypes of the taxa of the species group, also to show what is believed to be the currently correct formula for each of the latter. I have placed a red HOLOTYPE or LECTOTYPE label on the pins of all such specimens.

I am indebted to my colleague Dr J. G. Betrem for critically reading the manuscript with especial attention to correcting the current formula for each taxon, and have given him credit for such corrections as he has had to suggest.

[Most of the species described by Guérin in this publication were not collected during the "Voyage de la Coquille", but were put at his disposal by Petit de la Saussaye: S. affinis, S. apicalis, S. apicicornis, S. capitata, S. fasciatopunctata, S. petitii. In most cases Petit did not know where these scoliids were collected, in Scnegal or in India.

Guérin stated (p. 250) that Petit had a large collection of insects and crustaceans and that he was too busy to study them himself. Petit is not mentioned in any publication; nor could Miss S. Kelner Pillault (Paris) find any information concerning him. The archives of the "Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie" at Leiden, however, contain some information. Petit de la Saussaye lived in Paris, rue Neuve des Mathurins. There are letters from him, dated 1830-1837; furthermore lists of arthropods that he exchanged

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with the museum, e.g. a list of June 1837, in which he mentioned Coleoptera and Hemiptera from Brasil, Peru, Madagascar, Cayenne and Trinidad. J. G. Betrem].

#### ABBREVIATIONS

Betrem '28, Treubia, v. 9 — Supplément, 1928.

C.U. This indicates that I have compared with the type a specimen that is now in the collection of Cornell University.

Voy. Cog. stands for « Voyage autour du monde sur la Corvette La Coquille ».

# THE LIST OF TAXA

- 1. Scolia affinis, ♂, ♀. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 254. "Sénégal".
- = Scolia (Discolia) affinis affinis Guérin.
- 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  and 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  in the Paris Museum are Guérin's types. The  $\mathcal{Q}$  bears Guérin's imss. label "Scolia affinis  $\mathcal{Q}$ . Voy. Coquille Sénég." and on its reverse "Scolia ruficornis  $\mathcal{Q}$  Sénég." I have marked this specimen "LECTOTYPE". Its eyes are eaten out by Dermestidae. Guérin at first took these specimens to be ruficornis, but subsequently decided to describe them as different.

[The female and the male came from the collection of Petit de La Saussaye and should be from Senegal according to the label. I studied the types in Paris (April 1966 and November 1970). There is no doubt that S. affinis is a senior synonym of S. jurinei Sauss., 1854, a species that is rather common in India, Ceylon, East Pakistan and probably in Birma, cf. Betrem, 1928: 280. The older authors usually referred to it as S. aureipennis Lep., 1845. I saw the type of S. aureipennis Lep., at the Museum of Turin in 1969. It is the black variety of S. castanea Perch., 1838; therefore S. jurinei is its valid name.

Saussure & Sichel, 1864: 86, n. 63, p. 109, stated that S. affinis and S. jurinei are synonyms. J. G. Betrem.]

- 2. Scolia (Lacosi) apicalis, 3. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 247 and 254. Locality unknown, probably Senegal. "Collection de M. Petit de la Saussaye".
- = Scolia (Discolia) apicalis Guérin.

This species actually lives in Senegal. The HOLOTYPE is in the Paris Museum. It bears Guérin's mss. label "Scolia apicalis & Guer. Voy. Coquille p... India ou Sénégal". It is the only specimen in the Guérin collection, but there are several others in the Sichel collection.

- 3. Scolia (Lacosi) apicicornis, Q. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 253. "Indes orientales, ou peut-être du Sénégal".
- = Scolia (Discolia) apicicornis Guérin.

This species occurs in Senegal; Saussure saw the type in Guérin's collection but I have not found it in Paris.

4. Scolia (Scolia) capitata, 3. Voy. Coq., 1838: 248. "Indes orientales ou du Sénégal". = Austroscolia ruficeps ruficeps (Smith) Betr., n. comb.

A male in the Paris Museum bears Guérin's mss. label "Sc. capitata & p.... Guer. Voy. Coquille". I have labelled it HOLOTYPE. C.U.

- Scolia castanea Percheron. Although Dalla Torre and Bradley and Betrem both ascribe this taxon to Guérin and Percheron, the original description clearly states that it is by Percheron alone. It must therefore be eliminated from Guérin's species.
- Scolia (Cosila) chilensis, ♀. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 247 and 249. "Trouvée au Chili". I have no notes on the type of this species. It is not a scoliid.
- 5. Scolia (Liacos) dimidiata, 3. Voy. Coq., 1838: 247. "N. Bourou".
- = Liacos analis analis (Fabricius), Saussure and Sichel.

The HOLOTYPE, a 3 in poor condition labelled in Guérin's mss. "Scolia dimidiata Guér. Voy. Coquille N. Bourou" is in the Paris Museum. I have placed a red "HOLOTYPE" label on the pin. It agrees with the taxonomic species termed "dimidiata" by Betrem '28, p. 166, but so does the type of "analis" Fabr.

- 6. Scolia (Lacosi) fasciatopunctata, ♀. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 254. "Indes orientales, Java, etc., collection de M. Petit de la Saussaye".
- = Scolia (Discolia) fasciatopunctata Guérin.

I have not found the type of this species, the name of which will replace paradeniyensis Betrem if he is correct in considering that the two are synonyms.

- 7. Scolia (Campsomeris) formosa, Q. Iconogr. du règne animal, II, Insectes, 1835, pl. 69, fig. 10; and text 1845: 431. "Port Praslin à Nouvelle-Irlande".
- = Campsomeris (Pseudotrielis) formosa (Guérin) Turner.

Guérin's HOLOTYPE,  $\varphi$ , is in the Paris Museum. It bears a pin-label "Pt. Praslin", a printed label "TYPE", a label "Mus. Paris Port Praslin Dumont d'Urv. 1841" and Guérin's mss. label "Scolia formosa Guérin Voy. Coquille non R. A. Port Praslin (Campsomeris)". The type runs to formosa in Betrem's key '28, p. 71, couplet 44a. C.U.

Dalla Torre's first reference to Scolia formosa is to the Voy. de la Coquille, 1830; his second reference is to the Iconographie du règne animal, 1845. In the latter work Guérin ascribed its inception to the Voy. de la Coquille giving the reference to p. 246 in the text so that it is clear that when the text of the Règne animal was published the text of the Voy. de la Coquille had already been published, but the reference in the latter work to S. formosa in the Règne animal refers to the figure 10 on plate 69, i.e. 1835, see below.

[Van der Vecht (1957: 24) discussed at length the date of publication of the Hymenoptera plates and concludes that the date engraved on plate 39, 1835, is that of the publication. J. G. Betrem].

- 8. Scolia (Lacosi) maculata, Q. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 255, "Hab.?... Collection de M. de Romand".
- = Scolia (Discolia) nobilitata Fabricius form maculata Guérin.

I have not found the type of this nominal species. S. maculata is preoccupied and was replaced by ornata Smith, which also is preoccupied. However this color variant does not need a name.

[The collection of B. E. Romand was purchased by H. de Saussure in 1857, cf. Saussure, 1858: 193: "dans le courant de l'année dernière, l'acquisition de la belle collection de M. de Romand m'ayant fourni un grand nombre de Scolies, ..." (during the last year the acquisition of the fine collection of Mr de Romand, having provided me with a large number of Scoliids, ...). Therefore it is possible that the type of S. maculata is in the museum at Geneva. J. G. Betrem].

9. Scolia (Campsomeris) micans, ♀. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 251, "Bourou, dans les Moluques". = Campsomeriella (Hirtimeris) hirticollis micans (Guér., 1838) Betrem.

A ♀ in the Paris Museum bears a printed "TYPE" label, a partly printed label "Mus. Paris Ht. Bouru Coll. Guérin Meneville 1821", and Guérin's mss. label "Scolia micans Guer. Voy. Coquille ht. Bourou". I have labelled it "HOLOTYPE". It is of the taxo nomic species called "micans" by Betrem '28, p. 74, couplet 73a, and p. 129.

- 10. Scolia (Campsomeris) petitii, Q. Voy. Coq., 1838 : 249. "Mexique. Collection de M. Petit de la Saussaye".
- = Campsomeris (Pygodasis) ephippium ephippium (Say) Bradley.

The specimen (syntype or holotype), a female in the collection of Petit is probably lost; nobody knows what became of his collection. It seems that there are many syntypes. There are specimens from Guérin in the museums at Paris (3), Geneva (3), Münich (2) and Leiden (2). The males cannot be considered as syntypes, because the description was made from a female. The female in Münich is labelled "Sc. petitii Guérin, type". There are two females in the museum at Leiden, one of these bearing the label "Scolia petitii Q Guér. Voyage Coquille Mexique". Betrem and Bradley studied these specimens in 1929; J. van der Vecht (1957: 21-31) published some notes concerning them.

The only specimen that can be chosen as lectotype is the female at Münich because it bears the indication "TYPE", and we hereby so designate it. Bradley and Betrem.

- 11. Scolia (Campsomeris) servillei,  $\mathcal{Q}$ ,  $\mathcal{J}$ . Voy. Coq., II, 1831, pl. 10, fig. 8, text : 252. "Prise aux environs de Lima, au Pérou".
- = Campsomeris (Stygocampsomeris) servillei (Guérin) Bradley.

The types are discussed by Bradley (1940: 7). The LECTOTYPE is a female that lacks its head and the apex of its abdomen. Its pin bears a label that reads "Museum de Paris. Patagonia. D'Orbigny en 1834"; another label reading "TYPE" and a third label in Guérin's handwriting "Scolia servillei Guérin. Voy. d. Duperrey. Lima".

In his original description Guérin stated that he had seen a similar individual which M. D'Orbigny had found in Patagonia; as I indicated in 1940 the Patagonia label on the lectotype was undoubtedly added after Guérin had labelled it as from Lima. Of the three specimens in the Paris collection only number one, the lectotype, agrees with the original description.

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1. Dr J. S. Bequaert (1926: 186) published the finding of his study of the dates of publication of the Voyage de La Coquille; he stated that the plates of Hymenoptera were published in 1831, the text in 1838. There is only one species of Scolia, i.e. Scolia servillei on these plates and this therefore dates from 1831; but we must date all the others except formosa from 1838.

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